

northwest of Dixie Caverns, no. 3922 (G, P); dry ledges above Mason Creek, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Hanging Rock, no. 2742a (P).

Found by Wherry on a shale barren in adjacent Montgomery County and reported by him in *Castanea* 4: 137. 1939. At all three localities the *Senecio* grows with *Clematis albicoma*, var. *coactilis* Fern., one of the specialties of the region.

CENTAUREA MACULOSA Lam. Well established in this part of Virginia, nos. 870, 3663 (P).

C. VOCHINENSIS Bernh. Well established in the vicinity of Salem; Broad Street, Salem, no. 820 (P, Roanoke College); 1 mile north of Salem P. O., no. 5729 (G).

LAPSANA COMMUNIS L. Dry, shaly bank along road, just west of Dixie Caverns, no. 1183 (A, G, P).

Apparently a rare weed in Virginia, but spreading. Fernald records the plant from Southampton and Henrico Counties in southeastern Virginia¹ and it has been collected in Giles County, northwest of Roanoke County (Fogg, no. 12459 (P) and P. M. Patterson (Hollins College)).

HYPOCHAERIS RADICATA L. Blue Hills Golf Course, May 28, 1942, P. M. Patterson (Hollins College).

CREPIS CAPILLARIS (L.) Wallr. Hollins College, August 11, 1935, P. M. Patterson (Hollins College).

HIERACIUM PILOSELLA L. Widely distributed, many numbers (G, P).

H. PRATENSE Tausch. Like the preceding, well established on roadbanks and in old fields throughout Roanoke County and in this part of Virginia in general, many numbers (G, P).

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MIKANIA SCANDENS IN SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The recent discovery of *Mikania scandens* at two stations in southeastern New Hampshire seems to merit brief mention, particularly in view of the fact that the reported northeastern limit of its range is open to question.

Mr. Maurice Provost discovered the first of the two new stations for *Mikania* in July, 1940, near the outlet of Phillip's Pond in the township of Sandown in Rockingham County. Mr. Provost was a graduate student at that time in Biology at the

¹ RHODORA 42: 498. 1940.

University of New Hampshire and during the summer months was carrying on a survey of ponds for the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department. Mr. Provost, who is a keen field botanist, found nearby a colony of *Hottonia inflata* which, like the *Mikania*, is highly localized so far north but which is represented in herbaria by at least two collections from Maine.

Early in October of the present year, 1943, on one of my infrequent botanizing excursions of the season, I had the satisfaction of finding *Mikania* about twenty miles north of Provost's station. This colony is in Barrington, near the outlet of Long Pond. The plants were in full flower at the time of my visit despite the lateness of season and the extreme northern location of the colony.

Mikania scandens is known definitely from northeastern Massachusetts. Specimens in the Gray Herbarium and the New England Botanical Club Collections from Westford, Middleton, Topsfield and Georgetown show the species to be well known in that area. There seems to be much doubt, however, concerning earlier reports of *Mikania* from New Hampshire and Maine. F. W. Batchelder includes the name *Mikania scandens* in his list of Manchester Plants but in my opinion casts doubt on its actual occurrence by using the qualifying notation "Rare."¹ Thus far I have been unable to locate any herbarium material of it. The situation in Maine is hardly more clear. A specimen from Kate Furbish in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club from Brunswick, bearing the date August and September, 1916, would seem to clinch the matter. However, as Professor Fernald pointed out to me recently, the label is not original and there is considerable doubt as to the accuracy of this and some other collections of Miss Furbish which bear copied labels.

It would seem, therefore, that the two recent collections of *Mikania scandens* are from the sole New Hampshire stations and that they represent the northeastern limit of range of the species until further stations are located or the previous doubtful stations are confirmed.

Mr. Provost's specimens of *Mikania scandens* and *Hottonia*

¹ Preliminary List of Plants Growing without Cultivation in the Vicinity of Manchester, New Hampshire revised and enlarged (1909), p. 44.

inflata are in the Herbarium of the University of New Hampshire. Specimens of mine of *Mikania* from Barrington have been presented to the Gray Herbarium and the New England Botanical Club.—A. R. HODGDON, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

FIMBRISTYLIS BALDWINIANA NOT THE SAME AS *F. annua*.—There is a recent tendency to reduce the eastern North American *Fimbristylis Baldwiniana* (Schultes) Torr. to the Old World *F. annua* (All.) R. & S. (1817), based on *Scirpus annuus* All. (1785), originally from Italy, or to the pantropical and subtropical *F. diphylla* (Retz.) Vahl, a coarser plant than *F. annua*, treated by Kükenthal as *F. annua*, var. *diphylla*. *F. annua*, unknown, apparently, in North America, is a tufted annual, and its longitudinally ribbed and reticulate achenes are otherwise smooth. *F. diphylla* is a coarser perennial, with prolonged hard leaves, relatively crowded spikelets and achenes without prominent hubbling. In the United States it occurs in southern Georgia and Florida, thence to eastern Texas. It is correctly defined by Small. *F. Baldwiniana* is a small tufted annual with narrow and soft leaves and few scattered spikelets. Its achenes are somewhat like those of the Old World *F. annua* and the pantropical *F. diphylla* but roughened with large tuberculate processes. They were illustrated in RHODORA, xxxvii. pl. 389 (1935), and all authors who have understood such fundamental characters have emphasized them. The species started as *Scirpus sulcatus* Ell. Sk. i. 86 (1816), Elliott giving a beautifully accurate account of it, with “edges of the seed . . . toothed by tubercles”, the plant first sent to him by Baldwin. On account of the earlier *S. sulcatus* Thouars, Schultes, Mant. ii. 85 (1824) renamed the species *S. Baldwiniana* and Torrey, transferring it to *Fimbristylis* as *F. Baldwiniana* (Schultes) Torr. in Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. iii. 344 (1836), clearly and correctly defined the “nut marked with tuberculated ribs and transverse striae”. Again, on account of an earlier *Scirpus sulcatus*, Spreng. Syst. Nat. iv. Cur. Post. 28 (1827), renamed our plant *S. Elliottii*. Much later, Pennell, thinking the plant of the serpentine barrens of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland a distinct species, described it as *F. Darlingtoniana* Pennell in